

UNION STATE TICKET.  
(Election Day, October 13th, 1863.)

FOR GOVERNOR

**JOHN BROUGH,**  
Of Cuyahoga County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

**CHAS. ANDERSON,**  
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE

**HOCKING H. HUNTER,**  
Of Fairfield County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE

**JAS. H. GODMAN,**  
Of Marion County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE

**G. VOLNEY DORSEY,**  
Of Miami County.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

**JOHN M. BARRERE,**  
Of Highland County.

UNION SENATORIAL TICKET.

For State Senator

**JOHN M. CONNELL,**

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative

**OLIVER P. LANDON,**

For Clerk of Court of Common Pleas

**O. H. D. NOURSE,**

For Probate Judge

**AARON P. ASHBROOK,**

For Treasurer

**OLIVER E. DAVIS,**

For County Commissioner

**MICHAEL A. LEIST,**

For Recorder

**PATRICK H. MCGREW,**

For Surveyor

**JOHN W. FLOOD,**

For Infirmary Director

**JOSEPH MEISSE,**

IMPORTANCE OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

Perhaps there never was in the history of the United States an election so important as that which will be held one week from next Tuesday. Ohio, from its geographical position, is the neck of the country, and to sever it is to sever the nation. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the British dominions, and on the South by slave territory. Communication between the general Government and the great West is had through Ohio. To and fro through this State must pass the troops and army supplies necessary to carry on the war. Hence the importance to the Federal Government of electing a Governor "pledged to array the State against Lincoln and the war," as Lieutenant Maury says Vallandigham is. There is no event to which the rebels look forward with so much anxiety as to the election in Ohio. They urged the attack upon Rosecrans because it would help to elect Vallandigham, and the holding of Vicksburg, because as he informed them, his election depended upon it.

Not only the rebels, but all the Tories, aristocrats, and enemies of Republican institutions in Europe and in Canada are looking anxiously to the result of the Ohio election. They know that in a great measure there is depending upon this election the existence of free government and the question of man's capacity for self-government. The aristocrats of Europe have predicted the failure of the American experiment, and they desire the success of Vallandigham in order that their prophecy may be fulfilled. Will the people turn against themselves? When the rebels and all the enemies of the people in Europe favor the election of Vallandigham, is it not an alarming indication? Does it not indicate that in a great measure the success of the rebellion and the overthrow of the Federal Government depend upon his election?

The results of electing Vallandigham will be, civil war in Ohio, the severance of the Nation, the arraying of the State against the Federal Government, the success of the rebellion, the overthrow of the Government, and the triumph of the aristocrats and monarchs of the world. Can the people sustain a man when such results are likely to follow from his election? They will all follow from civil war in Ohio, which follows the election of Vallandigham. The leaders of the Vallandigham faction in Fairfield county desire civil war. They proclaim it upon the streets and upon the stump. Will the people vote their own destruction?

During the next fortnight there will be fought in Ohio a battle, the issue of which is not less critical and momentous than the pending engagement between Rosecrans and Bragg. One of the armies engaged is the army of the people and of the government of the people; the other is an army favoring a monstrous rebellion against the people and their government. Men of Fairfield! choose this day which course you will pursue. Will you fight for your country, or will you fight against it?

TO THOSE WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.

One week from next Tuesday the voters of Ohio will be called upon to choose a Captain, who, during the next two years, is to guide the Ship of State through the breakers and over the rapids of the great rebellion. The issue is presented fair and square: Shall the efforts of all on board be directed to bringing the ship safely through, or shall the hands of all on board lie idle and allow the vessel to founder. The issue is presented openly: War for the Union, or peace and dissolution. On the first of these platforms stands John Brough, the standard-bearer of the loyal people of Ohio, a life-long Democrat, but now a patriot and Union man above all party and without conditions. On the second, stands C. L. Vallandigham, a life-long Calhoun Democrat, and consequently, now a Southern sympathizer, secessionist, and banished public enemy. John Brough stands pledged to furnish men and money to sustain the soldiers in the field, and to crush the rebellion. John Brough is the unconditional friend of the soldiers and the country. C. L. Vallandigham stands pledged never to furnish a man or a dollar to sustain the soldiers in the field and to crush the rebellion, as he himself declared in his Cooper Institute speech, on the 2d of November, 1860, in the following words: "I never would as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in a civil war."—as he repeated in a card published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, on the 10th of November, 1860, in the following words: "And I now deliberately repeat and re-affirm it, resolved, though I stand alone, though all others yield and fall away, to make it good to the last moment of my public life."—as he reiterated in a speech delivered at Newark, New Jersey, and reported in the New York World, in the following words: "I never would contribute by my words or acts, to the shedding of one drop of blood in a civil war."—as he declared in a speech delivered at Dayton, on the 2d of August, 1862, in the following words: "I have not voted for any army or navy bill, or any army or navy appropriation bill, since the meeting of Congress on the 4th of July, 1861"—and as the journals which favor his election declare, as witness the following from the Democratic Sentinel, N. Y.: "He will not commission another officer of Ohio to prosecute this unconstitutional war." C. L. Vallandigham is, therefore, the enemy of the soldiers and the country.

Among the voters of Fairfield county are many fathers who have sons in the army. Some of them were killed in the late battle of Chickamauga, some were wounded, and many remain who must be sustained by the government and the friends at home, or be overpowered and slaughtered or captured. They went voluntarily to keep the enemy away from our homes, and are enduring all the horrors and hardships comprehended under the name of War. To desert them would be a sin and a shame. It would be murder and suicide together. Is there a father in Fairfield county who will vote for the enemy of his son—who will vote for the man who stands pledged never to furnish a dollar to pay and subsidize his son, nor a man to support him when overpowered by the enemy? There are also many voters who have brothers and friends in the Army.—Will you stand by the man who stands by them, or will you stand by the man who deserts them, and refuses to sustain them?

Do you call this any unholty and unjust war? If so, can your son or your brother gain any honor by engaging in a dishonorable war? Can they gain any glory by fighting in an inglorious cause? Are you willing by your word and your vote, to brand your son or your brother with dishonor? Are you willing to throw a shadow on their glory by saying that they are engaged in an inglorious war? Why is it such glory and such honor to have fought in the war of the Revolution? It is the sacredness of the cause. And when the rebellion is suppressed and the Union restored, this war will be as honorable and as glorious as that of the revolution, and if you vote for C. L. Vallandigham, your vote will stand recorded against the glorious struggle which preserved the liberty and the unity of the greatest and most free nation on the earth. We earnestly ask those who have friends in the army to bear in mind that they must answer to those friends, to their conscience, and to their God, for the vote they cast on the second Tuesday of October.

**Watch the Polls.**  
Let there be men appointed in each township to watch the polls. There is no doubt a great copperhead colonization scheme in operation to run in illegal votes for Vallandigham. Watch them, and let no man be intimidated by threats or demonstrations. There is a solemn duty resting upon every man to vote for the sustaining of the Government, and to see that no illegal votes are cast.

Don't fail to attend the great meeting next Wednesday.

The Home Vote.

It is all-important to elect Brough by the home vote. We must not depend upon the vote of the soldiers, though they will vote for Brough almost to a man. Bragg may bring on an engagement with Rosecrans on the day of the election, which will prevent the fifty Ohio Regiments and ten batteries under Rosecrans from voting, and thus nearly one-half the vote of the Ohio soldiers would be lost. In counties where the Copperhead ticket receives a majority of the home vote, they will likely issue certificates of election before the soldiers' vote is counted.—At any rate there will be a contest and considerable trouble wherever they receive a majority of the home vote. Let every Union man go to work as though his life and the salvation of the country depended upon the home vote entirely.

Facts for the Voters of Ohio to Remember.

LET ALL VOTERS REMEMBER,

That Vallandigham is a Secessionist from principle. Let the following extract bear witness:

"If any one or more of the States of this Union should at any time secede—for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which, before God and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge—much as I may deplore it, I never would, as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, vote one dollar of money whereby one drop of American blood should be shed in a civil war."—[Vallandigham at Cooper Institute, Nov. 2, 1860.]

Vallandigham proposed to divide the Union into four sections, and further proposed the following:

"I propose that no State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede may belong."

Therefore, Vallandigham is willing that a State should secede with the consent of one-fourth of the States composing the Union.

LET THE VOTERS OF OHIO REMEMBER,

That Vallandigham is a disunionist. Witness the following resolution introduced by him in Congress, Feb. 7, 1861:

"The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:—

In a speech, delivered by him in Congress, February 20, 1861, he uttered the following:

"I propose to \* \* \* recognize the existence of sections as a fixed fact."

"I propose to establish four instead of two, grand sections of the Union."

LET THE VOTERS OF OHIO REMEMBER,

That Vallandigham declared that if Grant should be defeated he would be elected, but if Vicksburg fell it would insure his defeat. Let loyal Democrats reflect that this Vallandigham party acknowledge, through their leader, that their success depends upon the defeat of the Union army. The party that expects to succeed upon the blood of defeated Union armies, is so clearly disloyal, that no man need be deceived as to its true character. Patriots do not hope for the defeat of the National army.

LET THE VOTERS OF OHIO REMEMBER,

That Vallandigham, in speaking of the States in Rebellion, calls them the "Confederate States," and Jeff. Davis, he very carefully and considerably styles "President Davis." President Lincoln he stigmatizes as a "usurper," "tyrant," "heretic." His epithets tell where his heart is. Is such a man the proper candidate for loyal men to support?

LET THE VOTERS OF OHIO REMEMBER,

When the bill for raising money for paying our soldiers in the field was put upon its final passage in the United States House of Representatives, it received a vote of 150 in favor to five against it. The names of those five members who voted against paying our brave troops were:

Benjamin Wood, of New York, re-elected Representative to Congress.

H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, now in the rebel army.

Eljah H. Norton, of Missouri, who ran away from home and now in the rebel army.

John W. Reid, of Missouri, expelled from the House of Representatives for treason, and now or lately in the rebel army.

Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, now an outlaw in Canada, having been convicted of complicity with the rebels.

The Commercial's account of the Battle of Chickamauga.

Perhaps the best description of a battle which has appeared originally in a western paper is the one given in last Monday's Cincinnati Commercial of the battle of Chickamauga. It was written by the special correspondent of that paper, Captain Joseph W. Muller. As illustrating, take the following splendid picture of Gen. Thomas:

"Glorious Thomas was the tower of strength that saved the army. On Saturday, I saw him for a moment, as the battle of the great battle rolled in front of his men. Involuntarily I stopped to look at one of the grandest life pictures I ever saw, though one of the least pretentious. Sitting on his tranquil horse, watching every sign of the contest with a serene air, that I would have deemed impossible in mortal man in such a scene, I felt a reverence for him steal over me. It was a picture of ineffable courage, tempered with wisdom and gentleness. Angelo would have thrown aside his chisel if he could have seen Thomas as I saw him—the incarnation of manly majesty."

List of Fairfield Soldiers Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Great Battle of Chickamauga.

Letters from Captain Stinchcomb and Clarke of the 17th, Major Perry of the 90th, and Major Stafford of the 1st Regiment.

Yesterday, the 29th, was received the first detailed account of the losses among the Fairfield troops in the late great battle. Losses in the 90th slight. The First, as will be seen by Major Stafford's letter, lost about one-half.

FROM THE 17TH REGIMENT.

The following is Capt. Stinchcomb's letter with a list of killed, wounded and missing:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22, 1863.

DEAR MARY:—I send you as full list as I can of the killed, wounded and missing of the five Fairfield county Companies, which you will furnish to Mr. A. P. Miller and Mr. Koonen immediately. No time to send particulars. Are fortifying here. Our loss in the two days fighting in killed and wounded is heavy. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was tremendous. They were the assaulting party and hence suffered most in killed and wounded.

J. W. STINCHCOMB.

COMPANY A, CAPT. ARNEY.

Killed—Privates A. Trankle, Christian Ream—2.

Wounded—Capt. J. H. Arney, leg, severely; Corporal John Zink, leg, severely, and prisoner; Privates Charles Bowman, ankle, severe, foot amputated; Charles Blair, slightly; Jacob Weaver, thigh, dangerously, and prisoner; H. Zimmerman, wrist, severely, and prisoner; Samuel Crane, head, severely, and prisoner; Andrew Livingston, arm, severely; Constantine Winegardner, thigh, slightly—9.

Missing and Wounded—Lieut. Geo. Blair.

Missing—Charles Kroos, Jno. Stover, Martin Broxmire, David Hedge, Sylvanus Church, and wounded, George Crook, Wesley Barnes—8. Loss 19.

COMPANY B, CAPT. STINCHCOMB.

Killed—Corporal B. Hancock, Isaiah Skinner—2.

Wounded—Lieut. J. M. Ruffner, neck, slightly; Sergeant Busby, pit of stomach, spent ball; Privates—John Messard, head, severe; David Houck, face, severely; Solomon Smetters, leg, severely, and prisoner; Henry Young, leg, severely, and prisoner; John Hunsacker, hand, slightly; Thomas Claugy, severely—9.

Missing—Churchill McMullen, Loss, 12.

COMPANY F, CAPT. RICKETTS.

Killed—Capt. Ezra Ricketts; Serg't Albert E. Fotters; Private Nichomeli Selby—3.

Wounded—Lieut. James F. Weakly, leg, flesh wound; Lieut. Dan Sullivan, breast, slight; Charles Car, dangerously, and prisoner; Corporal M. E. Bright, severely; Corporal Stephen Scott, below knee, severely, and prisoner; Privates, Thos. Feighly, thigh, severely, and prisoner; Levi J. Reese, thigh, severely; John Schopp, breast, severely, and prisoner; Saml. D. Wolf, breast, slightly; John Mehan, two places, severely, and prisoner; John Carroll, leg, slightly; Jno. M. Creed, thigh, slightly; Theodore F. Kistler, head, severely, and prisoner; Thomas Johnson, breast, severely, and prisoner; Martin Keller, breast, severely, and prisoner; Wm. L. Ingman, leg, severely, and prisoner; Wm. W. Willison, head and arm, severely; Jno. W. Shumaker, shoulder, slightly; Wm. Cisco, thigh, severely—20.

Missing—J. C. Simms, Wm. E. Rockey, supposed wounded; Oliver Benton; Wm. Loky—4. Loss 27.

COMPANY I, CAPT. OGDEN.

Wounded—Lieut. Levi Cornwell, back, from shell; Sergeant Danl. Edwards, knee, slight; Corporal Andrew B. Clayton, thigh, severely; Corporal Daniel Schleicher, arm; Privates—Ezra Sheffer, leg and arm, severely; August Shickman, hand and breast, severely; Marion Spangler, ankle, severely; Patrick Hughes, both ankles and body, dangerously; Isaac Betz, leg, severely; David F. Crampton, leg, severely; Matthias Harris, knee, slightly; Robert Crut, arm, severely; John Kull, arm, severely—13.

Missing—Samuel Masters, Wm. K. Dixon, Edward Hains, Jacob Fisher—4. Loss 17.

COMPANY K, CAPT. CLARKE.

Killed—Wm. Dixon, John W. Shaw—2.

Wounded—Lieut. Geo. C. Raney, thigh, flesh wound; Saml. Rea, back, thigh, flesh; James Sain, thigh, severely; Clarke Outant, very slight—4.

Missing—Calvin Messerly, supposed wounded and prisoner; Geo. C. Turner; John M. Moyer—3. Loss 9.

The following letter is from Capt. Willis G. Clarke, of the 17th:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. }  
Sept. 21, 1863. }

DEAR FATHER:—I am here miraculously. I think we have had the most severe battle of the war, and the worst is, the rebels have rather worsted us. They were re-inforced from every direction by Longstreet, Johnson, Buckner, and others. Their force is estimated at 100,000 at least. The battle yesterday was most terrible. Our Regiment is badly cut up. This morning we can raise about 120 men. Lieut. Col. Dutch Ward was wounded, shot through the left shoulder just above the lung. Capt. Ricketts was killed, shot through the head. Capt. Arney was badly wounded in the leg; Lieut. Cornwell shot in the back; Lt. Raney of my Company was wounded in the leg. Lieut. Weakly in the leg. Two of my company were killed near me. About two-thirds of the company missing. Break caused by the division on our right. Van Cleve moved out to the left, and the rebels flanked us with a massed force of Longstreet's army. We rallied our men, a promiscuous mass of about five hundred from all regiments, on a hill and held the rebels until night. Three times we ran out of ammunition. I went back to hospital and emptied the cartridge boxes of the wounded, and distributed them among the men. At last all ran

out, and we were obliged to fall back. The army is now forming a line five miles from here. Rosey intends giving them another fight. Lang is not hurt.

WILLIS G. CLARKE.

90TH REGIMENT.

The following letter is from Major Perry of the 90th:

CHATTANOOGA, }  
Sept. 22, 1863. }

DEAR MARY:—I am happy to be able to write you to-day. We have been in a two days' fight. Sunday's was the most terrific battle ever fought on the continent. Our regiment was in all day, both days, and lost about 100. Of this number only 6 were killed, the rest wounded and missing.—The Adjutant was killed on Sunday. Capt. Caddy of Co. C, was also killed. We had to withdraw from the field on Sunday evening under a cross fire. We fell back to Chattanooga. John Emick was wounded—also John Strayer, Sergeant Goss and Joseph Wilson. Tell Mr. Emmick that John's wound is not dangerous. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. Lieut. Sutphen was hit twice, but not injured, the balls merely breaking the skin.

Bragg has been largely re-inforced from Lee's army. It is claimed by rebel prisoners that they have from 125,000 to 150,000 troops. We had about 75,000 when we went into the fight. Loss heavy on both sides. The 90th had the praise of going off the field in better order than any regiment.

A PERRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The following letter is from Major Stafford of the 1st Regiment:

BATTLE FIELD, }  
Sept. 21, 1863. }

DEAR WIFE:—We have been fighting for three days. It has been a terrible battle. There have been the advantage of us so far. We have lost about one half of our regiment.

A good many of Co. A are wounded, some are killed, but I cannot ascertain who. Sol (Homan?) and Charley Young are safe. Pryor Timmons, John Mauller, Benj F Reed, Chas E Grandenard, Wm Rockey and Riley Willison are among the wounded.—Several missing. Company A fought nobly; so did our whole regiment. I got off with a light scratch.

We had about one-half the Potomac Army to fight, two corps at least.

JOAB STAFFORD.

Shame.

While hundreds of the brave and devoted soldiers of Ohio, and many of them from Fairfield county, are groaning in hospitals from wounds received in the late great battle, the Copperheads are at home laboring for the election of a man who is pledged to desert them and withhold from them men and supplies.

Throw Everything Aside.

Throw everything aside and go to work, from this time until 6 o'clock P. M. on the second Tuesday of October. The Government is in danger of being overthrown, and our gallant soldiers in the field are in danger of being deserted by the State which sent them forth.

How to Give the Peace Party Strength.

An article from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, of September 9, appeared upon our fourth page in Saturday's paper. A copy of the rebel paper containing this article, was furnished the Stark County Republican, by Capt. Firestone, of the 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who stated how it came into his possession as follows:

LEE & GORDON'S MILLS, }  
WALKER COUNTY, GA., Sept. 10, '63. }

FRIEND HARTZELL:—I send you a copy of the Augusta Constitutionalist of yesterday. It was taken from a rebel mail, captured at Ringgold, Ga. I call your attention to the editorial article on the second page.

We have neither paper nor pen here—all company baggage left at Chattanooga.

S. J. FIRESTONE.

The Georgia Constitutionalist says Vallandigham declared emphatically, that "the successes of the Southern arms alone could give strength and consistency to the peace movement."

And the Constitutionalist says: "In order favorably to effect the Ohio election, it is to the last degree essential that the Confederate armies with one or more decisive battles within the next thirty or sixty days."

If Johnson and Bragg can defeat Rosecrans and Burnside, then we may expect the most favorable results from the Ohio election."

The Richmond Enquirer holds similar views, declaring that if Rosecrans can be defeated at Chattanooga, and driven back to Nashville, "the Vallandigham men will carry the day in Ohio."

And Vallandigham, Lieutenant Maury informs us, is "waiting and watching over the border, pledged, if elected Governor of the State of Ohio, to go against Lincoln and for peace."

"Peace" being, as he tells us, the independence of the Southern Confederacy.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Henry M. Brown is Acquitted.

An impartial Jury of his countrymen, selected with the utmost care, under the direction and strictest examination of the Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery county, and of his assistant D. A. Houk, Esq.—both personal and political friends of J. F. Bollmeyer, deceased—after a thorough hearing of all the evidence in the case, and of the arguments of attorneys, decided last night, after very brief deliberation, that Henry B. Brown killed J. F. Bollmeyer in self-defense. Now let the voice of malice, misrepresentation and detraction remain forever silent.—Dayton Journal.

What You Swallow when you Vote the So-Called Democratic Ticket, and the Way the Leaders of the Copperhead Democracy "Support the Government."

To show what doctrines men profess, endorse and encourage, when they vote the false Democratic, or Copperhead Ticket, we select a few specimen sentences from Copperhead authorities:

No honest man can read them without shame that such doctrine can be professed in America.

"Negro Slavery is the foundation of liberty and the essence of Democracy."—New York Day Book.

There never has been anything called for by the South, and there never can be, that I would not willingly consent to.—Speech of State Senator Clark of Wisconsin, March, 1862.

"History will relate that ice (the North) manufactured the conflict, forced it to hot-bed precocity, nourished and invited it."—Detroit Free Press, April 16, 1862.

"We tell them (Congress) that a Cromwell will arise in their midst before they progress too far, who will bring their heads to the block without delay or mercy."—Free Press, March 24.

"I say to you, my constituents, that as your representative, I will NEVER vote ONE MAN, ONE DOLLAR, or ONE GUN to the administration of Abraham Lincoln to make war upon the South."—D. W. Voorhees, M. C. 7th District Ind., Ap. 1861.

"The Democracy will yet teach Abe Lincoln and his co-usurpers that the way of the transgressor is not easy."—John A. C. Dodge, of Iowa.

"This is a DAMNED ABOLITION WAR. WE BELIEVE THAT Abraham Lincoln is as much of a TRAITOR as Jeff Davis."—Ashland (Ohio) Dem. Union.

"The President and his cabinet were never worthy of the confidence of the nation. The Democratic party should never have given its assent to the appeal to the sword after the affair at Fort Sumter."—Detroit Free Press.

"The Ashland Union, a Democratic organ, speaking of our soldiers, calls them HIRED HESSLIANS going to the sunny Southern soil to BUTCHER by wholesale, not foreigners but GOOD MEN, as exemplary Christians as any of our men."

Referring to our soldiers, it says: "It (the Administration) has put arms in the hands of OUTLAWS, THIEVES, MURDERERS, and TRAITORS."

"The Democratic Press, Taylorville, Ill., speaking of the Republican party and the army, says:

"In power less than a year it has spent millions of the peoples money, and five hundred thousand men are employed to STEAL NEGROES from their SOUTHERN MASTERS."

"If the North and South are ever re-united, we predict that it will be when the confederate States NORTH shall adopt the new constitution, (of Jeff. Davis,) or some thing very near like it. There's a good time coming boys."—Van Buren Co. Press, at Paul Pike.

"Why this expenditure of more blood and treasure in a hopeless enterprise—why blame men for being TRAITORS? We cannot see why."—Detroit Free Press.

"There, sir, is the DAMNABLE ABOLITIONIST who administers the Government. The people ought to RISE UP AND BY PHYSICAL FORCE, HURL HIM from the chair of the Government. In the eyes of God and men, the people would be justified. THEY SHOULD do it; and I will go with them."—Judge Pratt's Speech in the Michigan Legislature, Feb. 12, 1863.

"Geo. W. Peck, of Ohio, in a speech before the Lansing Democratic Association, March 1863, said:

You Black Republicans begin this war. You have carried it on for two years. You have sent your HELL HOUNDS down South to devastate the country—and what have you done? You have not conquered the South. You never can conquer them. And why? Because they are our brethren."

"John H. George, of N. H., Democratic nominee for Congress,